

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

DECATUR, ILL. SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1902.

NO 75

## LOCAL AND OTHER GOOD STORIES.

Hugh Nicol, the manager of the Rockford baseball club is small in stature but he is stocky. He has always been able to take care of himself although he tells of one incident in his career when he did not know whether he was going to get the whole top of his head knocked off or not. He won out on a bluff pure and simple, and admits that it was nothing more than a bluff except that he saw what he believed was a streak of yellow in the tough with whom he had to deal. At the time Nicol was managing the St. Louis Browns, a team with which he had previously played for years. Among the members were some very unruly subjects and Nicol had a hard time maintaining his managerial dignity and making the players respect him. Among this class of players was a pitcher called "Big" Esper, because of his size and enormous strength. His home was at Philadelphia. When the team reached New York Esper got drunk and that afternoon came into the dressing room, before the entire team and said:

"Does Big Esper pitch at home tomorrow?"

"Big Esper does not pitch at all until he joins this team sober," Nicol answered.

"If I don't pitch tomorrow I break your jaw just before the game," Esper answered, and he left the room.

When the team got to Philadelphia the next morning Esper, still drunk and meaner than ever gave it out to the team that he would carry out his threat. Some of the members of the team told Nicol and informed that the jaw breaking operation was to occur in the dressing room for the benefit of the team.

That afternoon Nicol was sitting in the dressing room and his men were preparing for the field, when he walked in. He went straight up to the manager and asked,

"Does 'Big' Esper pitch today?"

"Big Esper does not pitch," was the reply "until he can prove this team sober."

With an oath Esper roared "you little

I'm going to break your jaw."

Now Nicol says that he fully ex-

pected the operation to be performed in a very rough sort of way, but he instantly made up his mind that he could not weaken before the team and quick as a flash he jumped from his seat and turning his face up to the man twice as big as himself, said:

"There is the jaw you big drunken coward, you don't dare to hit it."

Esper hesitated just a moment but he lost out at that moment.

"You great big bluffer" continued Nicol, "there is a streak of yellow in you and you know it and I know it. Get out of here now before I do you bodily harm and never show your face to me until you can come sober and stay sober." Esper sneaked out of the room and two days later he came back very humble and asked to be given a chance to redeem himself. Nicol in telling the experience to friends said that he claimed no especial credit for being hasty, in fact he was working a bluff because he knew that if he showed the white feather to Esper his days of control over the other members of the team would be gone forever. But Esper never did know that he weakened before a bluff.

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Some of the intimate friends of a man living in the western part of the city are telling a good story at his expense. Frequent.

**With Some One**

**In Male Attire.**

after supper and on

such occasions he dines down town. One day recently he told his wife that in all probability he would not be home for supper. During the afternoon his son came to see him and borrowed his bicycle saying, "mother says not to come home to supper. She wants your bicycle for she is going out riding with another man." At the time he was busy and paid little attention to what the boy said but later the remark came back to him and rankled. He did not get home until after 9 o'clock and the house was dark. Nursing bitter thoughts he sat on the front porch and smoked a cigar. Finally he saw two bicycles approaching. He walked across the street and hid behind a tree. Two persons on bicycles stopped in front of his house. It was a man and a woman. He recognized his wife but the man he did not know. The man got off the

bicycle and walked into the yard. The injured husband rushed after him and seized the intruder by the shoulder. He turned him around instantly and was ready to strike when he was startled by the scream of a woman. The cry came from the person in man's clothing. Then he heard his wife laughing heartily.

The explanation was this. Unknown to him his wife's sister had come to town that day for a visit and expressing a desire for a bicycle ride, the two women concluded that the visitor should dress in a suit of her brother-in-law's clothes and ride his wheel and that was the plan carried out. Now the injured husband is a bit ashamed of himself and admits that he was completely sold.

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If you would canvass the situation, operators at the telephone exchange would no

**How Some Im-**

**Patient People..**

**Settle With the**

**Morning newspaper**

**Telephones.**

offices were the

most impatient

kickers on the line. But that's because they are poverty stricken and must submit. It is a fact that there is not a night that all efforts to get first one and then the other central are futile and then recourse is had to calling the police headquarters over the other phone and asking the officers to ring the exchange that could not be raised from the newspaper office. This you can verify by asking the police. The fact is that it has become so common that the police have lost patience with the annoyance.

Now if the newspaper reporters had as much money as some persons they would try another plan. It was adopted a few days ago by a business man who has more money than patience. The blasted telephone would not work and he kicked it off the wall and then kicked it all over his office. When he had vented his rage there was nothing but a wreck of the phone left to tell the tale.

A West Main street man who lost all patience with the damned thing didn't say a word and didn't kick, but he took out a big pocket knife and cut all the wires so that he was positive that while he couldn't bother the exchange neither could any one bother him.

"I'll have all that coal out of the cellar to be re-weighed, and if you have cheated me, look out!"

"For heaven's sake, don't do that?"

Elbert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine, who is to be one of the star attractions at the Chautauqua says a

**Gives Some Good**

**Advice About**

**Working.**

sermons into sen-

tences. Here are a few of them:

If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him!

If he pays you wages that supply you bread and butter, work for him—speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time and the rest of the time work against him. I would give an undivided service or none.

If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

You cannot help the Old Man so long as you are explaining in undertone and whisper, by gesture and suggestion, by thought and mental attitude, that he is a curmudgeon and his system dead wrong. You are not necessarily menacing him by stirring up discontent and warming envy into strife, but you are doing this: You are getting yourself upon a well-greased chute that will give you a quick ride down and out.

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"Say I noticed in the Herald yesterday a coal miner dug up something like three thousand pounds of coal for a ton, the operator sell the regulation amount to the dealer

for a ton but the man who consumes it scaled down to 2000 pounds. That reminds me of a little costly personal expense. When I put in my coal last summer I in some way got an idea that I had not been given full weight. The coal had been bought of a man whom I had patronized for years and the fall before we had a few words about some trivial matter. Consequently when I got the short weight idea in my head I went to him looking for trouble and in the heat of the argument that followed I said to him:

"I'll have all that coal out of the cellar to be re-weighed, and if you have cheated me, look out!"

"For heaven's sake, don't do that?"

he whispered in reply. "You will make every other dealer my enemy."

"I saw that he dreaded exposure, and I went off and hired a cart and two men to uncover the swindle. Let me tell you it's a bit of a job to get ten tons of coal out of the bins and brought back again, and these two men were nearly a week about it. As a matter of fact, I paid out exactly \$25 in cash, besides having the nuisance of the dust and racket."

"But of course you found the short-age you expected?" was asked.

"Well, no, I didn't," was replied. "The coal man hadn't sent you ten full tons?"

"Not only that, but almost half a ton over, for good measure, and he feared that other dealers would find fault with his liberality."

"And—then—?"

"Oh, there wasn't any more to it, except that I took early occasion to kiss and make up. I was never called smart, but I do know enough to hang on to a good thing when I find it."

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When a base ball player's muscles go wrong, when he gets a sprain that disables him or

when he stiffens Old Leaguer Ex-up in such fashionplains About Base that he limps Ball Charley around and is not Horse.

In shape to play

the game they say that he has a "Charley Horse." That has been a baseball expression for twenty years.

Every one who follows the game knows the expression but there are not many who know its origin or know that it was simply a coinage of base ball players themselves. One of the old league players now in the Three I league gives this as an authentic version of how the expression found a foot hold:

"It was back in 1881. I was playing in Chicago then and it was a year before Fred Pfeffer joined the team and made his name known the country over by his brilliant playing at second base. There was one letter, for instance, addressed to Macon. If that letter had been dropped in the post office, that farmer that wanted it and without paying a high price. He got the farmer into conversation about cows and milk and then, as though it was a matter of great indifference to him, asked the price of the Jersey calf. The farmer said he guessed about \$5. Now in his heart the farmer felt sorry for that farmer to think that he did not really know the value of a fine Jersey calf, and not to arouse the suspicions of the unsuspecting husband he'd take the calf at that price and he did and hauled it home. The farmer was quite proud of his purchase and invited a number of his friends in to see the animal. Again his sympathies were aroused because his visitors failed to see and appreciate the bargain he had made. Finally one of his friends said, "Say, Jules, I don't see what you want with a bull calf!" Poor Jules tattered and now he doesn't talk about bargains in Jersey calves.

would have been time for it to catch the pouch mail but the regulations expressly provide that mail matter shall not be entrusted to messengers. It is not infrequently the case that packages

too large to get into a mail box are left at the transfer clerk's office by persons who fondly imagine that they

will thus beat the time of the regular service, when in fact they do nothing but cause delay. Of course on a mail train a single letter may be handed to the clerk in the mail car, but unless one is positive as to the way the mail is sent, whether by pouch or in the regular way, the safest plan is to put all letters into the mail box or the post office.

\* \* \*

The friends of a well known tinner are telling a good story at his expense. He went to the

country to put up This Tinner

The Mail

Service. If they had been posted at the office or in a mail box at some corner. It is a fact with which some persons are evidently not familiar, that some trains carry mail out of Decatur and yet the transfer clerk at the depot can not put a single letter on that train. Thursday afternoon Weeden Smith, the transfer clerk, walked into his office and found a pile of letters which some one had placed there in his absence. He looked over the bunch and discovered that the majority of them would have made better time getting to their destination if they had been dropped in the post office. There was one letter, for instance, addressed to Macon. If that letter had been dropped in the post office at the moment that it was placed on Smith's desk it would have reached its destination before 5 o'clock that evening. Smith received the letter about 2 p.m. but he could not send it out of town until the next morning. The southbound 4 o'clock train is not a mail train, but pouch mail is carried. Under the regulations Clerk Smith could do nothing but hold that letter for the first mail train unless he carried it to a mail box, but that would not have assisted in making time to Macon. If he could have sent the letter to the post office after he received it there

## Tells of Life In Hawaii

Former Decatur Man Says The Islands Are Well Named Paradise Of The Pacific — The Natives Indolent and Dissolute — Feminine Excesses.

W. A. Bright received a few days ago a letter from his old friend J. N. Garver who was formerly an employee of the Novelty Iron Works of Decatur but who is now living near Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu. After some talk of a personal nature the writer says "we don't know what winter is any more. This is surely a spot where December is as pleasant as May. There is only one objection to these islands and that is the mosquitoes. They do not bother me in the day time worth mentioning, but at night they are simply a fright. We sleep always under nets suspended from the ceiling and completely covering our bed. Without nets it would be impossible to sleep. These islands have been called the

Paradise of the Pacific and that is a good name for them. The range of temperature from July 1st to December 25th is from seven to ten degrees. There is no rain to speak of except in the months of February and March and two years ago we had no rain those months.

During the winter months there are quite a number of tourists here from the United States.

The bananas and pineapples that grow here are said to be of the finest quality, the oranges are fair and the limes (a kind of small lemon) are fine. The other fruits are bread fruit, guavas, mangos, alligator pear and water lemons. We have some bananas and two orange trees in our yard, vegetables all the year round and we never know what the month is unless we keep tab on the calendar.

Natives are Indolent.

The natives here are large and dark. Some are black while some are mulatto colored. Their general makeup suggests a mixture of the American Indian and the negro. Some of the men work, but the women will not work. Generally speaking they are a lazy, ignorant lot but an inoffensive class of people. They eat raw fish, roast dog and a kind of plant called taro which grows in the mud. They cook the root of this plant, pour it into pulp and it is then called poi. They put it in a little barrel and eat that as we eat bread, no difference how sour it gets. They use no knives and forks. They place the pot and raw fish in the middle of the floor or out in the yard some place and very likely a dozen of them will seat themselves around that sumptuous meal, one after another scoop kī, mī, nī, pī, w. If you can make up a

language from these letters you are a real Kunaka. They call a white person a "boale" which they pronounce "how-le". I wish you would visit me next winter. It's only a week or nine days from San Francisco by steamship and fourteen or fifteen days by sailing vessel. The rates, first class, are \$75 and second class, \$50 and steerage \$30. We are about sixty miles from Honolulu. This place has some good shops.

Get Good Wages.

Working in these shops is not as hard as in the United States. They are cool and airy and not so much is expected of a white man here. A machine gets from \$4 to \$5 per day. You can judge something of the cost of living from the prices. Meat of any kind ranging from 17¢ to 25 cents per pound, 50 pounds of flour \$1.25, eggs from 30¢ to 60¢ per dozen, usually 50¢. An ordinary old hen costs \$1.50. We are raised and sold lots of them at that price.

Apples from the United States costs 2¢ for 5 cents or sometimes three for a dime and they are poor ones at that. Potatoes are worth from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. Milk is 10 cents per quart, butter from 40¢ to 60¢ per pound.

Honolulu is a city older than San Francisco and has forty schools, one fourth of the entire number in the islands. English is the only language taught. The children are not permitted to speak the native language even on the play ground.

Mr. Garver is in charge of the pumps on a plantation devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane. He is working for a company which owns immense tracts of land.

Big Plantations. A recent industrial edition of the Bulletin published at Honolulu says of this company that it owns and controls 28,700 acres of land of which 8,700 are now under cultivation. On this plantation there are thirty-two miles of railroad track with five locomotives and 550 cars for hauling the cane to the mills. Irrigation is necessary and the total daily capacity of the pumps used for that purpose is 52,000,000 gallons.

At the time the "writeup" of that plantation was written the pumps were lifting 48,000,000 gallons of water daily. Among some of the personal matters touched upon by Mr. Garver was one to the effect that being a pump man on that plantation was a snap. He has merely to start and stop the pumps while he has oilers, and all of the

time and again, but no single incident illustrated it better than the letter of congratulation he wrote to Dr. W. G. Grace, the cricket player who was making sensational records in 1895. This letter, written by Edward's secretary, was as follows:

Law Not a Sand Bag.

In reversing and remanding the judgment of the circuit court in the appeal of Ezra E. Staninger and Robert T. Holmes against Lucy May Tabor, the appellate court holds that a man cannot enter into collusion with another person to take advantage of the statute providing that a person injured through gambling propensities of another may recover three times the amount lost.

Tabor lost a sum of money in a bucket shop conducted by the appellants in Sullivan, Ill., and his wife brought suit to recover. In the circuit court she was given a judgment for \$1,500. The appellate court declares that the statute contemplates that the loser in a gambling contract should recover only the amount of his losses. He cannot wait six month and then maintain action in the name of his wife or another for the purpose of recovering against the winner, treble the amount of his losses.—Springfield State Register.

Good Price.

The Albert Ellis farm, two miles east of Arthur, was sold last week for \$115 per acre. The farm contains 53 acres, the buyer assumes the payment of a considerable drainage tax.

"Woman is an opportunity," says a misguided lecturer. Everybody knows that when an opportunity arises it goes without hanging around in the hall for an hour saying goodbye.

The porous plaster is made of hole cloth.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Board of Supervisors, Macon County, June Session, June 9th, 1902.

The board was called to order by the chairman at 1:30. A roll call showed a quorum present and the regular order of business was taken up.

The minutes of the last day of the March session and of the April session were read and approved.

The credentials of Mr. N. E. Vangilder, of South Wheatland township, were presented and on motion of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Vangilder was declared a member of the board. A petition from commissioners of highways of Harristown township was withdrawn.

Petitions from the several boards of highway commissioners of the towns of Blue Mound, Long Creek and South Wheatland, received by the chairman during vacation, in which county aid was asked in the construction of bridges and arches in said towns, were referred to and the special committees heretofore named by the chairman, to consider the same were as follows:

On South Wheatland arch, Messrs. Vangilder, Persinger and Stoy; on Long Creek bridge, Messrs. Hurlburt, Aldridge and Likins; on Blue Mound bridges, Messrs. Hays, Stoy and Brown.

Bills against the county were read and on motion of Mr. Vangilder were referred to proper committees for auditing.

A special committee made the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the petition of the commissioners of Friends Creek and Whitmore townships, asking for aid in the construction of Dunbar bridge on the town line between said towns, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them:

We met with the commissioners of highways of said towns and after examining the site and condemning the old bridge we agreed that the case called for county aid in the construction of the bridge. Bills were advertised for and at the letting we decided that the bid of the American Bridge company of Lafayette, Ind., for \$3,025, was the lowest and best, and granted the contract to the said company. When the bridge was completed it was accepted by the committees in charge and we met in Decatur and agreed upon the following:

The total cost of the bridge was \$3,838.75; the items of cost were as follows: The American Bridge company, contract price, \$3,025; American Bridge company, extra masonry, \$455.77; committee work, Messrs. Ward \$13.98, Hurlburt \$24.00, Aldridge \$110.20, total \$148.18; engineering, G. V. Loring, \$28.00; commissioners' charges, Spangler \$25.00, Koer \$19.50, Wykoff \$49.00, Henkle \$18.00, Reser \$32.50, Fullerton \$15.00, total \$162.50; town clerks, White \$6.67, Mouthart \$12.25, total \$18.82; total cost of bridge, \$3,838.75.

Upon settlement it was agreed that the county should pay the following items which aggregate one-half the cost as given above:

R. O. Vangilder, \$24.00; H. A. Aldridge, \$16.20; J. Ward, \$13.98; G. V. Loring, \$28.00; American Bridge company, \$112.63; J. W. Parr, \$19.00; Young Stone Company, \$48.00; W. E. Adams, \$13.37; Hammont Bros, \$6.00; Tom Vaughan, \$2.00; M. Speener, \$4.00; total of \$1,910.18.

The following items, aggregating one-half the cost of the bridge, shall be paid by the highway commissioners of the two towns share and share alike: To the American Bridge company, \$1,613.33; to Commissioner Spangler, \$23.50; to Commissioner Koer, \$19.50; to Commissioner Wilcox, \$49.00; to Commissioner Henkle, \$18.00; to Commissioner Reser, \$32.50; to Commissioner Fullerton, \$15.00; Clerk White, \$6.67; Clerk Mouthart, \$12.25; labor and board bill, \$121.43; total, \$1,919.18.

The clerk will draw orders on the county treasury for the various amounts to the various persons mentioned above as the county's share in the cost of the bridge, as per resolution of the board.

E. K. HURLBURST, H. A. ALDRIDGE, Supervisors.

On motion of Mr. Johnston the report was approved.

On motion of Mr. Hurlburt the following report from special committee was approved:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the supervision of the construction of a bridge in Hickory Point township built by J. W. Davis, known as Poor Farm bridge, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them:

We met with the commissioners of Hickory Point township as a joint committee on April 24th, 1902, to examine and report said bridge.

The cost of bridge was as follows:

Contract \$1,850; G. V. Loring, engineering, \$20; George Johnston, committee work, \$15.50; R. O. Vangilder, \$10.00; John Sawyer, commissioner, \$12.00; C. Weaver, commissioner, \$12.00; H. Hanes, commissioner, \$1.50; A. R. Barber, town clerk, \$2.50; total, \$2,024.50.

The bridge was completed and accepted and on settlement it was agreed that the county should pay the following items of cost, aggregating one-half the total cost:

On contract, \$1,850; G. V. Loring, engineering, \$20; George Johnston, committee work, \$15.50; R. O. Vangilder, \$10.00; John Sawyer, commissioner, \$12.00; C. Weaver, commissioner, \$12.00; H. Hanes, commissioner, \$1.50; A. R. Barber, town clerk, \$2.50; total, \$1,912.30.

The townships should pay the following items: On contract, \$1,872.20; John Sawyer, commissioner, \$12.00; C. Weaver, commissioner, \$12.00; H. Hanes, commissioner, \$1.50; A. R. Barber, town clerk, \$2.50; total, \$1,912.30.

The clerk will issue warrants on above as stated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Chm., R. O. VANGILDER.

On motion of Mr. Vangilder the board approved the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the supervision of the construction of two bridges in Illinois township, built by the Indiana Bridge company, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them: We met with the commissioners of Illinois township on April 21st, 1902, to examine and receive said bridges. The cost of bridge was as follows:

Contract \$2,675; G. V. Loring, engineering, \$20.00; George Johnston, committee work, \$28.00; R. O. Vangilder, committee work, \$12.50; John Wure, committee work, \$5.40; C. Weaver, commissioner, \$7.50; J. Tucker, committee work, \$7.50; E. Albert, town clerk, \$6.00; J. Shroeder, town clerk, \$1.50; bridging and grading, \$14.00; extra bridging, \$7.00; total \$2,995.00.

The motion of Mr. Johnston then prevailed. Bills against the county were read and referred to proper committees for auditing on motion of Mr. Hight.

The annual reports of the circuit clerk and county clerk on earning, receipts, and expenditures were read and on motion of Mr. Kipp referred to fees and salaries committee.

The amendment was adopted and the motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Johnson moved that the special committee be directed to report to the board at the July meeting. Mr. Cussins proposed, as an amendment, that the committee be directed to report at the September meeting.

A roll call was ordered and the proposed amendment was lost by the following vote:

Voting Aye—Messrs. Barron, Brown, Cooper, Cussins, Hays, Likins, Rucker, Stoy, Tucker, Vangilder, Total, 10.

Voting Nay—Armstrong, Barron, Cooper, Cussins, Hays, Likins, Rucker, Stoy, Tucker, Vangilder, Total, 9.

Mr. Hurlburt moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five for consideration. Mr. Henson offered an amendment to the effect that the committee should consist of six, three of whom should be appointed by the chairman from Decatur township members and three from other townships.

The amendment was adopted and the motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Johnson moved that the special committee be directed to report to the board at the July meeting. Mr. Cussins proposed, as an amendment, that the committee be directed to report at the September meeting.

A roll call was ordered and the proposed amendment was lost by the following vote:

Voting Aye—Messrs. Barron, Brown, Cooper, Cussins, Hays, Likins, Rucker, Stoy, Tucker, Vangilder, Total, 10.

Voting Nay—Messrs. Aldridge, Armstrong, Barron, Brown, Cooper, Cussins, Hays, Likins, Rucker, Stoy, Vangilder, Total, 12.

Mr. Hurlburt moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five for consideration. Mr. Henson offered an amendment to the effect that the committee should consist of six, three of whom should be appointed by the chairman from Decatur township members and three from other townships.

The amendment was adopted and the motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Johnson moved that the semi-annual report of the county treasurer be referred to the finance committee.

Invitations from the president of the board of managers and from the two Masonic lodges of Decatur inviting the report was approved and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

committees work, \$12.50; John Ward, committee work, \$8.40; issued; total, \$3,475.60.

The township should pay the following: Contractor, \$1,295; C. Williams, commissioner, \$7.50; J. Tucker, committee work, \$12.50; C. Cressler, commissioner, \$7.50; T. Albert, town clerk, \$1.50; Shroeder, town clerk, \$1.50; grading and bridging, \$21.00; total, \$1,347.50. The clerk will issue a warrant as stated above. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Chm., R. O. VANGILDER.

A petition from the commissioners of Oakley township asking aid in construction of bridges in said town was read and referred to the road and bridge committee.

The report of Overseer of the Poor McClelland was received and placed on the record.

The report of the May grand jury on condition of the county jail was received and placed on file. On motion of Mr. Johnston, Armstrong the report of Mr. Cranford, county mine inspector, was received on file.

A petition from Mr. Myrick asking the Board to reconsider its action on the March session and allow his claim for \$72 for boarding pauper, was considered and on motion of Mr. Johnston referred to the pauper and poor farm committee.

The rejected claim of Dr. Matthews for medical service to smallpox patient was referred to the pauper and poor farm committee on motion of Mr. Johnston.

The report of Mr. Kirkman, steward of the poor farm, was received and on motion of Mr. Vangilder placed on file.

The quarterly report of J. G. Keller, superintendent of schools, was referred to the finance committee.

The bill of Superintendent Keller against the state was referred to the fees and salaries committee for auditing.

The following report was received from special committee and approved by the board on motion of Mr. Kipp:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the leasing of the rooms in the court house, occupied by the city, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them:

We met with the representatives of the city and after a free exchange of opinion and a thorough canvass of the situation it was agreed to allow the city to occupy the rooms they now have for the sum of \$1,200 per annum, the county furnishing the light and heat for one year with privilege of five years. The city officials accepted our proposition and were directed to report and enter into agreement with the proper committee of the board.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, R. O. VANGILDER, FRED KIPP, G. H. MARTIN, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Committee.

The following report was adopted on motion of Mr. Johnston:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the leasing of the approaches to Sand creek bridge in South Wheatland township, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them:

The grading was done under the supervision of the joint committee in charge of the construction of the said bridge, and was completed to the satisfaction of the committee, and was accepted by them. The total cost of the grading was \$159.55. Itemized as follows:

William Robertson, grading, \$98.90; graveling, \$24.00; Supervisor Aldridge, \$5.60; Supervisor Vangilder, \$7.20; Surveyor Loring, \$5.00; Commissioner Frederick, \$3.00; Commissioner Jacobs, \$3.00; Commissioner Smeitzer, \$3.00; Commissioner Taylor, \$1.50; Town Clerk Elmer, \$4.50; total, \$159.55.

Upon settlement it was agreed that the county should pay the following items aggregating one-half the total cost of the work:

H. A. Aldridge, \$5.60; R. O. Vangilder, \$7.20; G. V. Loring, \$5.00; William Robinson, \$62.23; total, \$74.83; and that the commissioners should pay the remaining items, aggregating the same amount. The county clerk will issue warrants for the county's share, in accordance with the foregoing. All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. O. VANGILDER, Chm., H. A. ALDRIDGE, Committee.

On motion of Mr. Henson the county treasurer was directed to pay the statutory fees for birth and death reports, upon the quarterly certificate of the county clerk, in accord with the law.

On motion of Mr. Henson the board took a recess until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

**Afternoon Session.**

The board reassembled promptly at 1:30 o'clock and their being a quorum present business was resumed.

On motion of Mr. Wiegand the rules were suspended for the reading of a few bills which were referred to various committees for auditing.

Mr. Cussins submitted the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the semi-annual report of County Treasurer Miller, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them:

We have examined the report and find it in good form and we believe correct. The report shows the following balances on May 31, 1902: In trust fund, \$3,420.46; in Institute fund, \$144.65; in C. H. B. fund including receipts from town collectors, \$9,073.87; in county fund, including receipts from town collectors, \$37,968.36. (Signed)

J. A. CUSSINS, J. W. WEIGAND, J. ARTHUR BROWN, N. E. STICKEL, Committee.

The report was approved on motion of Mr. Hurlburt.

The matters delegated to him on first day's session, stating the position of the Shelby county board upon the question:

Mr. Hollinger moved that the fees and salaries committee be requested to finance committee on motion of Mr. Vangilder.

Bills against the county were read and on motion of Mr. Hight referred to the proper committees for auditing.

On motion of Mr. Tucker the board adjourned until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

J. M. DODD, County Clerk.

**Third Day, June Session.**

June 11, 1902.

The board convened at 9:30 a. m. with all members present.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. Bills were read and referred to committees on motion of Mr. Kipp.

Mr. Hurlburt made a verbal report to the members delegated to him on first day's session, stating the position of the Shelby county board upon the question:

Mr. Hollinger moved that the fees and salaries committee be requested to finance committee on motion of Mr. Vangilder.

The substitute was accepted and adopted and the chairman appointed as special committee. Messrs. Brown, Henson and Hollinger.

Mr. Wiegand offered the following report:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of securing bids for furnishing coal to the permanent fund, \$397.59; in institute fund, \$144.65; in the distribution fund, debit item of \$11.25. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. CUSSINS, J. W. WEIGAND, J. ARTHUR BROWN, G. W. REYNOLDS, N. E. STICKEL, Committee.

The report was approved on motion of Mr. Hurlburt.

The following report from committee on public and private institutions claims was approved on motion of Mr. Wiegand:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee on public and private claims would beg leave to report that they have examined all claims presented before them, and recommend the payment of the following, and that the clerk be directed to issue orders for the several amounts to the several claimants, to-wit:

Illinois institution for education of feeble minded children, care of inmates, \$82.27; Illinois Manual Training School Farm, care of inmates, \$90.00; Anna B. Millikan Home, care of inmates, \$28.00; Erring Woman's Refuge,

committees connected with laying the corner stone of Decatur college and Industrial school of James Millikan University on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m. were received and accepted by the board.

The following report from special committee was approved and the committee discharged on motion of Mr. Tucker:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of enlarging and constructing windows in the county jail in Macon county, would beg leave to submit the following report on the matters before them:

After a careful and thorough investigation we found there was sufficient ventilation in the jail. There could be some improvement in the south end of the jail. Regarding light in the north end there is sufficient light to read an ordinary printed matter with ease.

We found long stones at top and bottom of the windows

the one represented by the chairman, act upon the same and if it be approved, shall file said bond in the office of the county surveyor. Be it further,

Resolved, That the supervision of the construction of the work shall be left to the commissioners of highways of said town, provided that, at any time, if said commissioners in charge find that said work is not proceeding in exact accord with the plans and specifications they shall stop the work and call in the chairman or the whole committee, at their discretion and the matter arranged satisfactorily before the work shall proceed.

Provided, further, that in case the said commissioners of highways can not oversee the building of any bridge, one of the supervisors upon the said committee, shall be selected by the joint committee to whom shall be delegated the supervision of said work. The acceptance of and settlement for said structures shall be in the manner herefore pursued by such special committee.

The last provision in the resolution was suggested as an amendment by Mr. Johnston and accepted by Mr. Kipp.

Mr. Cooper moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution until July meeting. On which motion the roll call was ordered and resulted as follows:

Voting Aye—Messrs. Aldridge, Armstrong, Barron, Cooper, Hollinger, Johnston, Martin, Stoy, Tucker, Van-gilder, Wiegand; total, 11.

Voting Nay—Messrs. Brown, Cus-sins, Dickson, Hays, Henson, Hight, Hurlbut, Jokisch, Likins, Persinger, Record, Reynolds, Rucker, and Stickle; total, 14.

The motion was thus disagreed to and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong the board adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. J. M. DODD, Clerk.

#### Fifth Day, June Session.

Morning Session, June 13, 1912.

The board was called to order by Chairman Record promptly at 9:30 o'clock a.m. and all the members responded at roll call. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Tucker the board adjourned until the second Monday in July, 1912, at 1:30 o'clock p.m. J. M. DODD, Clerk.

Hurlbut's resolution adopted at yesterday's session in relation to the building of bridges, to each town clerk in the country.

Mr. Kipp offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise providence to remove from our midst our friend and associate, John Ward, and

Whereas, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of Almighty God, we do not the less mourn for our friend and associate, who has been taken from us.

Resolved, further, That the heartfelt sympathy of the members of the board extended to his family in their affliction, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the board, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased associate.

On motion of Mr. Hollinger the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Stoy moved that the overseer and county physician, acting together, should be authorized to place patients in any emergency cases in the hospital, in the interval before the special committee on the matter reports at the July meeting.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Cussing moved that the finance committee be directed to appraise the properties offered for sale by the county superintendent of schools. Two different amendments to the motion, offered by W. N. Brown and Mr. Henson were not accepted, and Mr. Cussing's motion prevailed.

Circuit Clerk Allen was requested to report to the board the situation in regard to the work of the Tract Index System, now proceeding in his office. Mr. Allen made such report verbally. The board thanked Mr. Allen for his statements.

On motion of Mr. Vangilder the clerk was authorized to issue warrants for the county's share of the cost of any bridges now in course of construction which may be completed and accepted before the next regular meeting of the board, upon certificate of the committee in charge of such work.

On motion of Mr. Hollinger the board adjourned until the second Monday in July, 1912, at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

J. M. DODD, Clerk.

#### Will Hold a Reunion.

R. F. Shipley will no doubt have the time of his life on the Fourth. He and Charlie Bliss and Tom Merritt are to make speeches at a big celebration at Ramsay. Bliss is the scholarly wit who edits the Montgomery County News, and is president this year of the Illinois Press Association. Tom Merritt was formerly a member of the legislature and a conspicuous figure in southern Illinois politics. The three gentlemen are old personal friends and they will not only have a good time themselves, but they will give the Ramsay crowd the worth of their money.—*Marion Times*.

**Biliousness** is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also ton up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by all druggists.

Columbus discovered America, but the chances are that when a small boy he couldn't even discover an empty coal scuttle.

#### A Splendid Remedy.

Neuralgic pains, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatic pains yield to the penetrating influence of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It penetrates to the nerves and bone, and being absorbed into the blood, its healing properties are conveyed to every part of the body and effect some wonderful cures. Mr. D. F. Moore, Agent Illinois Central Railway, Milan, Tenn., states: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment for rheumatism, backache, etc., in my family. It is a splendid remedy. No harm," said Edward, laughing, "but I'll just move out of the danger zone."

When Edward was traveling about the country and at college he never was allowed to assume his rank. The close watch which was kept of his movements, however, was not always effective.

A certain landlord in a provincial town, having heard that the prince and his tutor were in the vicinity, prepared an elaborate guest chamber in anticipation of a possible call from royalty. In the evening a man accompanied by a smartly dressed youth asked for lodgings and were given the room of honor.

Every one was favorably inclined toward the match, and as his parents were desirous that he should marry for love as they had done, an informal meeting was planned.

The royal schemers arranged that the prince should visit his sister, the then Crown Princess Frederick of Prussia, and continue his journey to places of interest in the Rhine district. The Princess Alexandra was also taken by her father on an "improving tour" amongst the old German cities.

One day, on Sept. 24, 1861, when she was studying the frescoes in the cathedral of Spiers, the prince with his suite, entered the building with the same intention. The face of the princess banished all thought of frescoes from the prince's mind.

Next day the two parties met again at Heidelberg and the prospective lovers lunched together. The young people were much pleased with each other and the "chance" meeting so carefully planned, brought about the much sought for alliance.

The tutor afterwards explained that in allowing his charge to experience the ordinary vicissitudes of travel he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the queen and the prince consort.

**Constipated Bowels.**

To have good health, the body should be kept in a laxative condition, and the bowels moved at least once a day, so that all the poisonous wastes are expelled daily. Mr. G. L. Edwards, 142 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan., writes: "I have used Herbin to regulate the liver and bowels for the past ten years, and found it a reliable remedy." 50c at John E. King.

If a man is abused while on earth and praised after shuffling off this mortal coil—well, that is fame.

#### On another occasion, when riding

with his father along a country road, the young prince of Wales neglected to return the salute of a laboring man.

"My son," said the prince consort, "go back at once and acknowledge the poor man's civility."

The prince, rather crestfallen, had to turn his pony's head, follow the wayfarer and make his bow. In this way he was taught that all his future subjects were entitled to his polite consideration.

#### Hot Weather Weakness.

If you feel fagged out, listless and lacking in energy, you are probably suffering from the debilitating effects of summer weather. These symptoms indicate that a tonic is needed that will create a healthy appetite, make digestion perfect, regulate the bowels and impart natural activity to the liver. This, Herbin will do; it is a tonic, laxative and restorative. H. J. Freagard, proprietor Grand View Hotel, Cheney, Kan., writes: "I have used Herbin for the last twelve years, and nothing on earth can beat it. It was recommended to me by Dr. Newton, Newton, Kan." 50c at John E. King.

The trouble with the average man is that he thinks there are too many other smart men in the world.

#### As a prince Edward was a mischievous youth and often received his just deserts.

While walking along the shore at Osborne one day, he spied a boy gathering shell-fish. Waiting until his back was turned, the prince upset the basket. The owner turned, and seeing the work undone, seized upon the culprit and struck him.

The prince returned the blow with vigor and a fight ensued. One of the Osborne gardeners separated them, and the prince was led to his father in a battered condition.

The father had viewed the scene from a distance, and at once saw to it that his son had an additional spanking.

#### As a youth King Edward showed a keen interest in matters of science, attending the lectures of Professor Faraday in London and Dr. Lyon Playfair's chemistry classes in Edinburgh university.

On one occasion Dr. Playfair desired to impress upon his pupil's mind the harmless action of a certain stage of heat and told him that he might safely thrust his hand into a boiling cauldron of lead.

"If you tell me to do it, I will," said the prince.

It sometimes happens that a man's conscience is as good as new because he never used it.

#### Tax on Babies.

Extreme hot weather is a great tax upon the digestive power of babies; when puny and feeble they should be given a few doses of White's Cream Vermifuge, the children's tonic. It will stimulate and facilitate the digestion of their food, so that they soon become strong, healthy and active. 25c at John E. King.

Mr. Tucker, chairman of paupers and poor farm committee, made a statement in reference to the bills of Messrs. Aldridge, Forstmyer, Myers, Matthews and Meriwether, in smallpox cases, and in view of the probable legal questions which might be involved, recommended that the further consideration of said bills be postponed until July meeting of the board, and in the meantime be referred to the judiciary committee for investigation.

On motion of Mr. Johnston the recommendation of the committee was adopted and the bills referred to the judiciary committee to report at the July meeting.

On motion of Mr. Kipp the chairman appointed as special committee to counsel with the Dorcas society in the matter of a soldiers' monument, Messrs. Armstrong and Kipp, to act with Chairman Record on such committee.

On motion of Mr. Rucker the clerk was directed to send a copy of Mr.

#### ANECDOTES OF KING EDWARD

(Continued From Page 9.)

smiles and laughter. The heir apparent even entered into the spirit of the occasion so heartily that he thought it necessary to taste the gingerette which was served to the children.

It was a wry face the king made, said one of the spectators, recalling the event after the prince had assumed the throne, "but he insisted on being one of the children for the time."

He played with the royal children just as heartily. Incidents were often told of days at Copenhagen when the late emperor of Russia and the present king of England were staying at the Danish court. These stories related to the autocar of all the Russias and Edward played hide and seek with the little Russian and Danish prince-children, jolly, large-hearted, and even trotting about on all fours to amuse the children.

King Edward's good humor was proverbial. There are few men in private life who could face the house of lords, have their headgear crushed down over their ears by the swinging flats of enthusiastic friends, and yet emerge from the smashed tile with a good-natured laugh. Yet King Edward actually passed this test.

History seldom records an instance of any subject having struck his king and yet survived and being accounted one of the most estimable of men. This record, however, belongs to the veteran Lord Wenham, who recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday. The incident occurred in the house of lords less than two years ago.

There was a vigorous debate on The King, then heir apparent, was seated on the cross benches listening eagerly. Immediately behind him Lord Wenham arose to address the house. He betrayed his earnestness in the subject at issue by the wild, vigorous swinging of his arms.

More than once the earl's fists swooped dangerously near the prince's shining hat. With a period of eloquence the venerable peer concluded his address. Down came his arms in gesture delivered with all the vigor he could command plump on the crown of the prince's high hat, driving it down and over the royal eyes.

The earl's argument ended right there, and turned into profuse apologies to the prince. The latter interrupted with a smile of good humor. "No harm," said Edward, laughing, "but I'll just move out of the danger zone."

When Edward was traveling about the country and at college he never was allowed to assume his rank. The close watch which was kept of his movements, however, was not always effective.

A certain landlord in a provincial town, having heard that the prince and his tutor were in the vicinity, prepared an elaborate guest chamber in anticipation of a possible call from royalty.

In the evening a man accompanied by a smartly dressed youth asked for lodgings and were given the room of honor.

Every one was favorably inclined toward the match, and as his parents were desirous that he should marry for love as they had done, an informal meeting was planned.

The royal schemers arranged that the prince should visit his sister, the then Crown Princess Frederick of Prussia, and continue his journey to places of interest in the Rhine district.

The Princess Alexandra was also taken by her father on an "improving tour" amongst the old German cities.

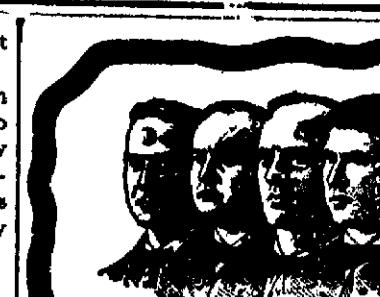
One day, on Sept. 24, 1861, when she was studying the frescoes in the cathedral of Spiers, the prince with his suite, entered the building with the same intention.

The prince banished all thought of frescoes from the prince's mind.

Next day the two parties met again at Heidelberg and the prospective lovers lunched together. The young people were much pleased with each other and the "chance" meeting so carefully planned, brought about the much sought for alliance.

The tutor afterwards explained that in allowing his charge to experience the ordinary vicissitudes of travel he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the queen and the prince consort.

**Specials in all Departments this Week.**



# HINMAN'S

The Place to Save Money

## Monday the last Day of Our June Clearing Sale!

We offer some extra bargains to make it one of the largest days of the month. Join the throng of people who are pleased with the bargains they receive.

4,000 yds of light colored Remnants of Lawns and Dimities. Our special price per yd ..... 1c

2,000 full size, Palm Leaf Fans ..... 1c

500 Ladies' Summer Ribbed Vests, Monday while they last ..... 3c

50 Ladies' Pink and Lavender Underskirts and Plain Linen Overskirts all 50c values, Monday ..... 25c

Wash Skirts good heavy Covert Cloth, in tans, browns and grays, worth 75c each, Monday, only about 40 left ..... 39c

Baby Summer Caps ..... 15c

Our line is large and to undo a we have made special reductions on all. A big bargain in white mull caps worth 25c now ..... 15c

Extra fancy baby caps in white with Embroidery or Rouching trimming 25c now ..... 9c

Special cut prices on all fine summer caps, 39c, 49c, 65c, 89c and 98c

### Millinery

Prices cut in two.

Our Millinery department doubled

last year's business

because we had the

styles and named the

prices. Now we will

cut all Pattern Hats

and fine ready to

wear hats just one-

half former price to

clean up the season's business. \$3.50

Untrimmed hats 98c to ..... \$10.00

Call and see the quality. Our prices

the lowest.

### Ladies' Wrappers

We place on sale this week all fancy \$1.00 and

\$1.25 wrappers. Choice



SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD  
\$125. and UP

FOR

PIANOS

Some Very Rare Bargains!

One Good Second Hand Upright Piano \$125.00

One Almost New Upright Piano regular price \$300. Will sell for \$220.00

Good Organ from \$5.00 up.

Square Pianos from \$15.00 up to \$75.00

Cash or easy payments as you wish.

Phillips

Music Store.

149 E. Main St.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS,

## We Have Cured :

over 200 Cases of Rheumatism in the past two years. No Medicine required. Have cured

95 per cent.

of cases treated and have testimonials from the best citizens in Decatur.

Write or call. For sale by all Druggists.

Pifer's Mineral Plate Co.

DECATUR, ILL.

Office Room 316 Powers Building

DECATUR  
HARD PLASTER CO.  
BOTH PHONES  
341-343 Wabash Ave

Buy your material from a practical plasterer. We show the best buildings and walks done with our material in the city within the past ten years. Any practical up-to-date plasterer will tell you you can't get a good job of lime plaster, as of old. We handle the latest and best brands of hard plaster, lime, cement, plaster of paris, fire clay and brick.

J. H. OREN,  
Proprietor

HAVE  
YOU  
CORMS?

Russian Corn Cure will remove them in a few days.

Sold only by

I. N. IRWIN  
& Co.

NORTH END  
CENTRAL BLOCK

FOR SALE

2 span of good work mules, kind and gentle, 1 brown light nose mule, 3 yrs. old, 23 registered cheviot sheep.

MARION PARR,  
Hardyston, Ill.

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Leader of Today With Full Notes and Comments.

#### SECOND QUARTER.

Apr. 6—Saul of Tarsus Converted. Acts 9:1-12.

Apr. 13—Peter Aeneas and Dorcas. Acts 9:32-42.

Apr. 20—Peter and Cornelius. Acts 10:34-44.

Apr. 27—Gentiles Received into the Church. Acts 11:14-15.

May 4—The Church at Antioch in Syria. Acts 11:19-30.

May 11—Peter Delivered from Prison. Acts 12:1-9.

May 18—The Early Christian Missionaries. Acts 13:1-12.

May 25—Paul at Antioch in Pisidia. Acts 13:43-52.

June 1—Paul at Lystra. Acts 14: 8-19.

June 8—The Council at Jerusalem. Acts 15:22-33.

June 15—Paul Crosses to Europe. Acts 16:6-15.

June 22—Temperance Lesson. Rom 13:8-14.

#### REVIEW.

In reviewing the progress accomplished by the apostolic church down to the beginning of Paul's work in Europe the two main stages are approximately indicated by the first and the second quarters, respectively. The first quarter's lessons took us from Pentecost to the conversion of Saul; the second quarter from the conversion of Saul to the middle of his second missionary journey. In the first period the center of attention is Jerusalem; in the second, to a certain extent, it is Antioch, though Jerusalem retains its primacy as the first seat of Christianity. In the first period the leading person is Peter, in the second Paul. In the first section the second person in importance is John, in the second it is Barnabas. In the first section the gospel is preached to the Jews, in the second to the Gentiles. In the first section Christianity remains, in many particulars, an apparent outgrowth from Judaism, its disciples and teachers retaining their allegiance to Jewish customs and tradition; in the second, under the influence of Paul, the universality of Christianity is perceived and insisted upon, in the face of determined opposition from a conservative Jewish-Christian party at Jerusalem.

Probably no better outline can be found for a review of these lessons in Acts than a geographical one. With an outline map let the journeys of the apostles be traced, noting the events which occurred at each point. This is better than using dates, for the dates of this period are very uncertain. It is to be remembered that during the years while Peter and Paul were doing the work recorded in the Acts, many unknown disciples, scattered by persecution, were preaching the gospel not only throughout Palestine but in neighboring lands. The thread which is traced for us by the writer of Acts is indeed, so far as we can judge, the main thread of the wonderful history; but scores of collateral lines of mission history have been lost to us forever, save as they are hinted and suggested by tradition. Great as was the work of Paul, Christianity was not spread by him alone, nor by any two or three men. It was spread by a great army of humble disciples, led by the Spirit of God, who bore witness wherever they went to the simple facts of their own knowledge and experience concerning the Messiah, the risen Christ.

Next to the stirring events of this early apostolic history, with its miracles and heroic deeds and hairbreadth escapes, the most interesting phase of the narrative is the picture it affords of the early Christian churches. This too comes nearest to our own needs. We are freshly impressed, as we study, with the intensity and vividness of their faith, with the earnestness which made them put Christ first in their lives, with their reliance upon the scriptures, with their unsurpassed liberality, with their grave temptations and their struggles against them; with their failures retrieved and their victories repeated; with their strong hold on the unseen and their earnest expectation of heaven and the sight of Jesus. How far we, who suppose ourselves to hold the same fundamental truths, have traveled from that primitive fervor and wonderful fruitfulness is only too evident.

It is a pleasing, but often a deceiving occupation to dwell upon the similarity of our doctrines to those held in primitive days; for doctrine means little save in so far as it is the outgrowth of life and is itself worked over into new and progressive life; and the average of present-day Christianity, or let us say of present day Baptist Christianity to be specific, is hardly nineteen centuries ahead of that of the church that Peter and Paul served. They had, indeed, grave sins and gross weaknesses which are exceptional today; but they had great graces and a high level of endurance and heroism which can scarcely be matched in our time unless we turn our minds more upon Christianity as a life, which is mainly concerned with every day problems met in the light of the kingdom of heaven, and less upon Christianity as a theory which one is to accept or to reject. That is the same thing as saying that what we want is to let the Spirit of God guide our daily living, as the early Christians and the saints of all ages have been willing to do, and found blessedness therein.

Next lesson: "The Giving of Money." Ex. 16:4-15.

The only reason some men wear spring overcoats is to show others they can afford it.

### Monell's Romantic Career.

The simple announcement, recently made in the newspapers, of the election of A. Monell as president of the International Nickel company, gives the climax to a striking business romance. The International Nickel company was recently organized with a capital of \$35,000,000 by Charles M. Schwab and others.

Mr. Monell is only 28 years old, but it is said he is to have a salary of \$20,000, and an interest in the profits amounting to \$40,000 more, thus making an annual income of \$60,000.

In 1893 a slender lad walked into the office of Mayor Gilroy in the New York city hall. He talked with Mr. Gilroy for a few minutes, and then, sad and dejected, went out. The mayor looked after him regretfully a moment and said to his secretary:

"Do you see that young fellow? He is Judge Monell's son. He came in here to get a job; said he would take anything. But there was nothing I could give him."

A few weeks before 'young Monell's' father had been a prominent figure in local politics. The son of one who sat on the supreme bench of New York state, he had found preferment very early. He was a lawyer in good practice, a civil justice, and counsel to the sheriff, a place worth in itself \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year. He died very suddenly and it was found that he had left absolutely no provision for his widow and family.

Young Ambrose, the son, managed somehow to finish his college course and then, on the strength of his father's services to the Democratic party, he sought the place which Mr. Gilroy was unable to give him. After his failure to secure a political job he disappeared from New York and was not again heard of in the circles where his father had been so prominent.

He made his way to Pittsburgh and applied to Mr. Charles M. Schwab for a position in the Carnegie company. He brought no endorsements or references. He simply said he wanted to work and would do anything.

Mr. Schwab, who was always quick to recognize energy, gave him a position as a laborer. In seven years he worked his way up until he was the chief metallurgist of the Carnegie company. He had been in the works for years before any one knew that he was a college graduate, or that his grandfather had been a justice of the supreme court of New York.

When the International Nickel company was formed Mr. Schwab picked him out as the man who was to be in supreme control of its affairs, though he is only a boy in years.

### CONCERT TODAY.

The Goodman Band will be at The Turner Park.

At the Turner Park this afternoon and evening the Goodman Fourth Regiment band will give a concert. The concert will commence at 3 p.m. and continue until 10 p.m. There could be no more pleasant way to spend an afternoon and evening than by listening to the music furnished by this excellent organization. The public generally is invited to attend. The program follows:

March, selected.

Overture, "Rosamunde,"—Fr. Schubert.

"Love's Young Dream," Morceau elegant—Chas. Puerer.

Waltz, "A Dream of Heaven,"—A. Bauer.

Selection from Foxy Quiller, De Kovens.

"Joy to the World," Grand Sacred Potpourri.—C. L. Barnhouse.

"Sesame," an Arabian Intermezzo.—R. A. King.

La Morsaria, Danse Antique.—Theo. Morse.

Selection from the "Chaperons,"—L. Witmark.

Moon Moths, (Three Melodies)—A. Kussner.

A Lesson in Flirtation, Caprice, from the Strollers, by L. Englander.

Robt. Walter, director.

### THIS PLAN COSTS LITTLE MONEY.

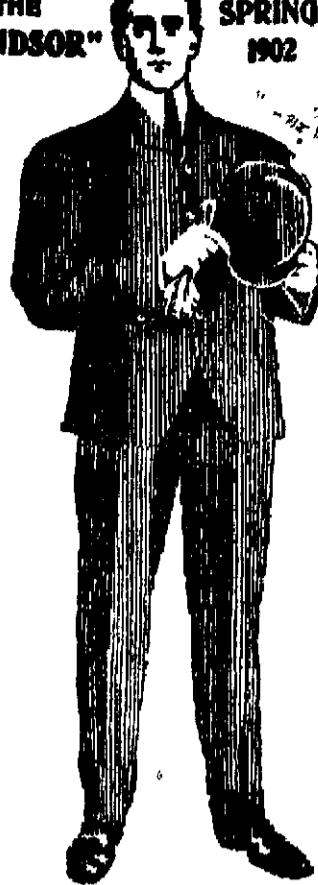
Stock Man Says Prevention Is Better Than Cure Remedy Is Simple.

James T. Mason, of Louisiana, Mo., in an article in the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture, says:

"I have not, in the last ten years raised a calf with any appearance of a horn, by using a simply and inexpensive remedy. Five cents worth of caustic potash will destroy the pores of the bone which causes the horn to grow for the animal's protection. The potash may be either in the stick or liquid form; if the latter use a rag wrapped on a stick. Take a pair of shears and clip the hair from the sharp part of the bone before the button of horn makes its appearance, then rub the part not larger than the size of a quarter or half dollar until the skin is as possible, but not to make it bleed. The skin dries and no matter is discharged so the film won't bother it in warm weather. I will guarantee that the horn will never appear. The younger the calf the easier it is done. I generally apply it before it is a week old. With five cents worth I have dehorned half a dozen. The common concentrated lye is just as good as anything. No cattle raiser need go to the expense of buying patent remedies."

Lard for pastry should be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

### THE WINDSOR SPRING 1902



# Ottenheimer & Co.,

**JULY 4th.**  
*Your Uncle Sam's Birthday*

We want you to enjoy this Holiday and we are going to do our share towards helping you; offering you the best

*Light Cool Clothing, Breezy Shirts, Thin Underwear, Straw Hats,*

And everything that will add to your appearance and comfort; all at prices so reasonable that you will have plenty of money left to burn.

#### New Assortment

**Flannel Coat Trouzers**  
**\$7.00 to \$15.00**

Just received an elegant line of attractive shirt Styles, neat figures, in Black and White and Tans, Pleated and Plain. Also a nobby line of Fancy Vests in White and Tan.

**\$1.50 to \$3.00**

**Boy's All Wool Suits**  
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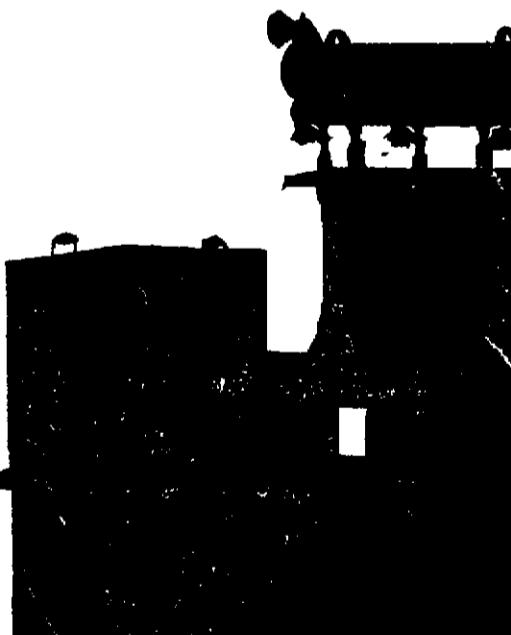
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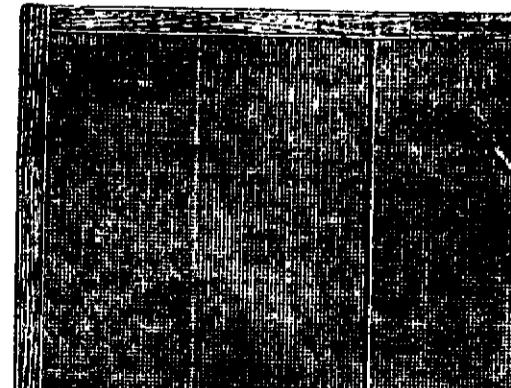


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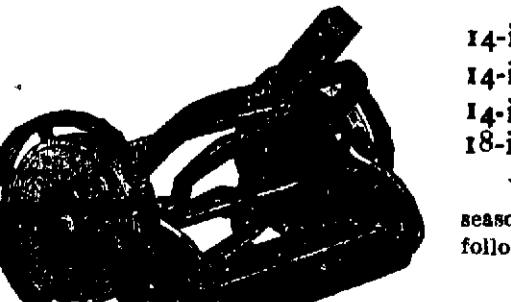
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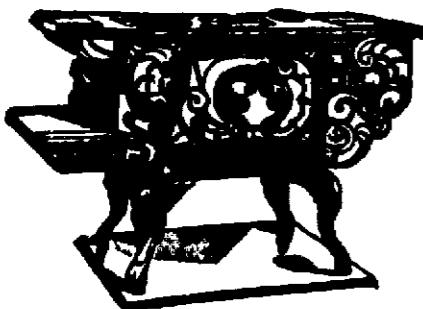
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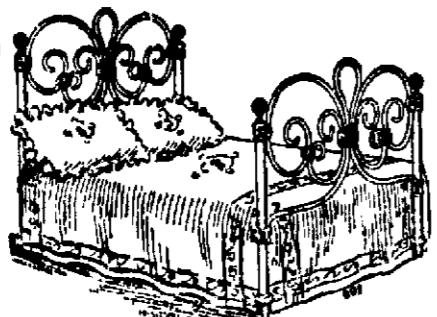


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## BAKING OF BREAD

Helen Atwater Talks About the Temperature and the Oven and Stale Bread.

SOME OF THE IMPERFECTIONS.  
And the Things That Cause Them and How to Guard Against Them.

Following are extracts from farmers' bulletin No. 112, issued by the United States department of agriculture, by Helen W. Atwater:

Bread goes into the oven a heavy uniform mass and comes out a light body of increased volume. The crumb of course heats more slowly than the outside; indeed, the moisture which it contains prevents its temperature from rising much above the boiling point of water (212 degrees Fahrenheit). When first put in the oven the yeast continues working but a temperature of 158 degrees kills it. The gas in the dough, however, still expands, and forcing its way outward, enlarges the loaf and gives it a spongy appearance. The gluten becomes stiffened by the heat, so that even after the gas in the bubble-like pores has escaped the walls retain their shape. The starch granules and perhaps the protein compounds undergo certain chemical changes which render them more digestible.

### The Crust.

Meanwhile the crust is becoming hard and dark; the heat changes its starch into stiff gum and sugar and dries out the moisture; the brown color is due to chemical changes known as "caramelization." Of course the proportion of crust to crumb varies with the size of the loaf. The per cent of crust was found to vary from 44.8 in a loaf weighing 398 grams to 28.6 per cent in a loaf weighing 1,998 grams.

### Preventing Quick Crust.

The heat in the oven should not be too great, especially at first, or the outside of the bread will harden too quickly and the interior will not be done before the crust is thick and dark; further, the gas expanding the crumb will be unable to escape through the crust and will lift up the latter, leaving great holes beneath it. To prevent too rapid formation of the crust bakers often moisten the tops of their loaves before putting them into the oven, or have devices for passing steam over them during the baking. The steam also changes some of the starch into a kind of gum on the top of the loaf and gives it the shiny look so often seen in Vienna bread. The same effect can be produced by moistening the top of the loaf just before it is taken from the oven. If the oven is not equally heated throughout, a baker usually puts his small loaves into the hottest part at first, as the crumb of these bakes more quickly and is in less danger of being underdone. When these are baked the larger loaves, whose crumb has baked gradually in the cooler parts, are moved into the warmer place and their crust is quickly hardened. In some large ovens the temperature is gradually raised during baking; especially is this the case in the aerated bread factories.

### Temperature of Oven.

The temperature of an oven and the time required for baking depend upon the size of the loaves. Small biscuits or rolls can stand a much hotter oven and quicker baking than large loaves, which must be heated slowly and long. For ordinary purposes a baker heats his oven 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit and lets a pound loaf bake an hour or an hour and a quarter; small rolls perhaps half an hour. An experienced cook can tell when the oven is hot enough by putting the hand in, but a pyrometer, as a thermometer for measuring high temperatures is called, makes a much safer guide for an ordinary person.

### Cooling.

On being taken from the oven bread should be placed on slats or sieves so that the air can circulate about it until it is thoroughly cooled. By that time all the gas and steam which are likely to escape have done so, and the bread may be put away. Some housekeepers wrap their hot bread in cloths, but this is not advisable, not only because it makes the bread "taste of the cloth," but also because it shuts the steam up in the loaf and makes it damp and clammy—an excellent medium for cultivating mold.

### Stale Bread.

Good fresh bread has a crisp crust which breaks with a snap and an elastic crumb which springs back into shape after being pressed with the finger. Before bread is a day old, however, its texture has changed; its crust has become softer and tougher, while the inside seems dry and crumbly, the bread is "growing stale" as we say. This was formerly supposed to be due simply to the drying of the bread, but as the loss of water is found by experiment to be comparatively slight, some other explanation is necessary. Bourroux maintains that the apparent dryness is due to a shifting of the moisture from the crumb to the crust. When first taken from the oven the dry crust cools quickly but the moist crumb retains its heat much longer. As gradually, however, its temperature falls to that of the surrounding atmosphere, its moisture tends to distill outward, leaving a comparatively dry crumb and moist crust.

"Aw," exclaimed the English friend, "awfter what you said the other day, I'm afraid I might be shot, you know."

After a few minutes it regains something of its fresh consistency—a crisp crust and moist crumb. This fact would be explained by the reverse of Professor Bourroux's proposition; that is, the moisture is driven back into the crumb. Such warmed over bread lacks the elasticity of the fresh loaf, and its interior crumbles as easily as before it was reheated. This is supposed to be because the starch has undergone a chemical change.

### Imperfections.

One of the most common and dangerous faults in bread is heaviness and sogginess. This may be caused by the use of cheap flours, poor in gluten, which can not absorb all the water put into the dough, or, to state it in another way, by the use of too much water in proportion to the flour; but too little or too poor yeast; or by insufficient kneading, rising, or baking. Heavy bread is popularly considered one of the most indigestible of foods. When chewed it rolls itself into solid lumps, which give the saliva and gastric juices very little chance to work upon them.

Occasionally the crumb of fresh bread breaks when cut, instead of separating cleanly under the knife.

According to Jago harsh dry flours, not sufficiently fermented, may be the cause of this, or the dough may have lost its tenacity by being overworked.

### Large Holes and Mold.

Another common fault in bread, especially in bakers' bread, is a crumb full of large, irregular holes, instead of the small even pores which it should show. These occur in overkneaded or overravelled dough, or if they are found just below the crust they mean that the oven was too hot and that the crust formed before the carbon dioxide had finished expanding.

Not infrequently, especially in damp weather, mold forms on the outside, or even in the inside of bread. Mold, like yeast, is a minute plant whose spores (or seeds) are floating about everywhere in the air, ready to settle down and grow, wherever they find a moist, suitable home for themselves. The best practical way to protect bread from them is to keep it in a dry air-tight box.

### Sour Bread.

But all these faults seem insignificant compared to that dread of all bakers, sour bread. This is due to lactic, or, in the worst cases, acetic acid given off by undesirable bacteria in their growth. A little acid is not necessarily harmful, but when the acidity is very pronounced or even accompanied by putrefaction (developed in company with butyric acid) then something is radically wrong. Possibly the vessels in which the bread was made were not thoroughly cleaned after the last using and some of the undesirable bacteria got into the dough from them; or perhaps the yeast contained an undue proportion of these bacteria; or, if the latter were found only in normal quantities, possibly the yeast itself was weak and quickly exhausted. The trouble may be due to the fact that the dough was allowed to stand too long after mixing, the yeast ceased working, and the dangerous bacteria which grow best in the presence of acetic acid, such as occurs after alcoholic fermentation has ceased, had gotten the upper hand. If none of these things are at fault, the undesirable bacteria may have come from the flour itself. Such cases are fortunately very rare, and if a baker guards against all other dangers he is pretty sure to make sweet bread.

If bread grows sour with age it has probably caught the undesirable bacteria from the air, just as it catches mold. Very rarely, however, bread perfectly sweet at first grows sour before the bacteria in the air have a chance to get to it. The only possible explanation for this is that the bacteria have managed to survive the baking and are growing luxuriantly in undisputed possession of the good things in the bread.

### More English Wit.

Recently while in England, an American woman was talking with a young Englishman, who was full of enthusiasm for life on a California ranch. He had never seen California, nor America for that matter, but knew he should prefer ranching to the glove business, that being his present occupation.

"Think of the freedom, the open air! Ah, I am sure I should like it immensely, you know."

"That might be true," replied the American woman, "but there are two sides to the case. If you wanted to make your farm a success, you would have to begin at the beginning. A successful farmer must first be an apprentice at the business, just as a mechanic or a merchant must be."

She then described what farm work means, dwelling at length upon the drudgery attending it, and citing an instance of an English acquaintance of hers, who, like this young man, was unacquainted with farm life or farm work. She closed with, "as a consequence of his inability to perform hard manual labor, at the end of the second day he was fired."

The young enthusiast gazed at her wistfully for a moment and made no reply. The subject was dropped for the time, but was resumed a few days later during another conversation. "Well," laughed the woman, "I hope I haven't entirely dampened your enthusiasm. You see, I wanted to show you that life on a California farm has its practical side, although ideal in many respects. Do you think you would be willing to endure the labor and drudgery—all novices must experience?"

"Aw," exclaimed the English friend, "awfter what you said the other day, I'm afraid I might be shot, you know."

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The simplicity of the life led by the Roosevelt family was demonstrated shortly after they moved into the White House by an incident in which Miss Alice Roosevelt figured. She was the guest of honor at a social function where the chafing-dish was the chief instrument of entertainment. Her hostess noticed that Miss Alice hovered about the chafing-dish with every evidence of keen interest.

"It's wonderful what these chafing-dishes will do, isn't it?" the hostess remarked by way of opening up conversation on the subject.

"Perfectly wonderful," replied the young White House lady with enthusiasm. "Wouldn't I just like to take one of them home and show it to the kids? I know they'd be tickled to death."



## When the Eagle Screams

on the Fourth you want to feel as if you were prepared for the day with a stylish, cool, elegant suit of serge, Scotch homespun at \$20 and \$25 to enjoy the day in either city or country. If you are not prepared already for sultry weather come in and inspect our fine stock of suitings and let us make you a suit that fits and that is as swell as you can get in the world.

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'Tis not so when reading about the

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Cigars, as they are winners and have now many friends among Decatur Smokers.

TRY ONE--You'll Take Another

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Makers  
317 North Water Street

TOM REED'S YALLER DOG.

Ex-Speaker Tells of the Trouble the Canine Caused Him.

The last time the Honorable Thomas B. Reed made a flying trip to his old home in Portland, Maine, an admiring friend wanted to give him a fancy-bred dog for his New York home.

"Wa-ah!" drawled Mr. Reed leaning back and surveying his friend humorously. "I appreciate the self-sacrifice that prompted that offer, but I will confidently inform you that I went out of the dog business at about the time I left Congress. I went into it involuntarily—the dog business I mean—and I came out of both Congress and the dog business because I wanted to. I made money by both steps."

"When I was speaker of the House of Representatives I noticed all at once that a yaller dog used to sit at the edge of the sidewalk at a certain place on Pennsylvania Avenue and eye me with much more deference than was displayed at that time by any of the House Democrats. The dog made no open overtures toward acquaintance, but I was feeling so sort of homesome at that time—you recollect the reasons I had—I just commenced a flirtation with that dog. He had dispensed with his tail—a few thousand years behind us humans in that to be sure, nevertheless exhibiting a canine progress that appealed to me. One ear lopped down and completely covered an eye. But the other ear stuck up straight, and the general effect as a mingling of sprightliness and subtlety that attracted me. I cultivated that yaller dog.

"Then the yaller dog began to cultivate me. At first he picked himself off the sidewalk when I passed and followed me at a discreet distance. He would stop at the door of the Capitol. But as the flirtation grew warmer he took to pursuing me even to the cloak-room. There he would ensconce himself between me feet and eye the assemblage with a sort of mixed expression. When a man came along to shake hands with me the yaller dog didn't know whether to arise and defend me or waggle his ear in token of associative amity. He had evidently been brought up to suspect that worst of every one."

"One day a Southern member of effusive temperament rushed up to me to congratulate me on something and the yaller dog projected himself through the air and tasted the Southern gentleman with relish. After that I tried to discourage the attentions of the yaller dog, but you know how it is when any one gets really in love with you! Why that yaller dog's jealousy got to be so frantic that he didn't want any one to address me. Members of Congress were thinking of procuring stiffs in order to hold conferences with me. "And then the yaller dog insisted on coming in to see me preside. Whe-

rever, there would be any great disturbance the word would go 'round: 'Oh, that? That's Reed's dog trying to lick the dor tenders.' I divorced the canine finally, but it was in bloody fashion—the same as divorce methods are practiced in the Uganda country. But I did it by proxy and it cost me ten dollars."

"My dear friend, I appreciate your dog offer, but I must decline. If I afford a dog the least provocation he immediately develops such an ardent and consuming infatuation for me that it proves fatal. I am one of those marked unfortunates doomed to pass through life without the consoling companionship of a Platonic canine."

**CABBAGE** LARGE Fresh

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Monday 2 lbs for - - - 25c

Fresh Salted Peanuts per lb 10c

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, \$1 bottles 79c.

Schepp's Cocoanut, 10c packages 5c.

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Geo. W. Childs Cigars

Monday 3c each or nine for - - - 25c

One Package

Norka Malted Oats And one package

Shredded Wheat Biscuit Both for 25c

New Potatoes

Home-grown fresh stock, per peck..... 25c

Fine Granulated Sugar

10 lbs. for 47c

Delivered Only With Other Goods

Fresh Celery, fine Michigan stock, 3 bunches for 10c

Bulk Lump Starch, Splendid goods, 6 pounds for 25c

Hire's Root Beer, 25c bottles, screw top, only 10c.

## Malted Oats Served Free all This Week

Potted Ham or Tongue, 5c Underwood's Sardines, not long finer packed, per can 11c

Deviled Ham or Tongue, 5c Armour's Chipped Beef, 1-2-lb cans only 15c

Ham or Veal Loaf, 1-2-lb cans only 10c Alaska Salmon, 1 lb cans 10c

Domestic Oil Sardines, per can only 5c Richelle Tomato Catsup, the finest made per bottle 15c

Imported Oil Sardines, per can 10c Mustard Sardines, large cans, 3 cans for 25c Japan Tea for making ice tea, per lb 25c

Lemons, fine waxy fruit, per dozen 25c

New Beets, fine large bunches, 2 bunches for 5c

Saratoga Chip Potatoes, crisp and tender, per lb 25c

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Tomato Catsup, pint bottles, screw top, only 10c

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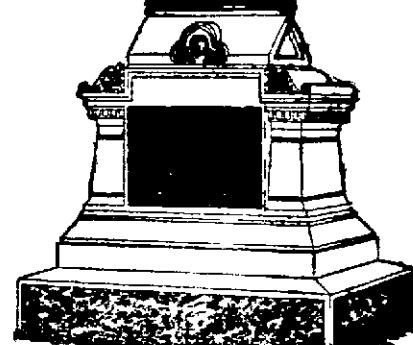
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FOR RENT—A new modern 3-room house, \$20 per month. 228 West King street. Will lease by the year. A 7-room house at 516 North Main st. D. C. Corley, Millikin building—28-dt.

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FOR RENT—A nice little business room with a glass front. Suitable for shoe shop, a small paper house, a cigar store, a dressmaking shop. Rent very reasonable. Apply at corner of North Water and Wabash avenue—28-dt.

FOR RENT—A 5-room house on 50-foot lot on South Colfax street, with growing garden; good well, cellar and outbuildings. Apply on premises or first door east. S. F. Jones—28-dt.

FOR RENT—Close to the business center, a 11-room house; all the floors carpeted, steel and gas ranges; furnace, hot, cold and rain water. Address "M." care of Herald. Reference required—Jun 24-dt.

FOR RENT—House, 10 rooms, Eldorado and Jackson. Rent \$25 per month. Inquire John Quinlan, Washburn's grocery store, S. Park st.—24-dt.

FOR RENT—Business room suitable for manufacturing or any other business; will fit building to suit good tenant. Cheap rent. See A. Reminger, 807 N. Macon, Decatur, Ill.—6dt.

FOR RENT—Two-story residence, has modern conveniences, gas and water, at 905 North Main street. Enquire of J. L. Drake, over postoffice—13-dt.

FOR RENT—Houses in all parts of city. Some modern. Also have furnished and unfurnished rooms which can be used for light housekeeping. Also private rooms for storage. More info Storage Co., 200 Wabash Ave., both phones—Jan 26-dt.

FOR RENT—HOOMA.

FOR RENT—One large room, all modern conveniences; suitable for two men. 425 North Water street—25-dt.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms for rent. None but respectable people need apply. Call at 608 E. North St.—25-dt.

FOR RENT—The best furnished rooms in the city with board. Large spacious grounds. Plenty of board; three minutes' walk of postoffice. Table board a specialty. Everything first class. 403 North Franklin street—19-dt.

FOR RENT—Five upstairs rooms, nicely finished; gas for fuel; water and closer on the same floor; rent reasonable. Enquire of John H. Ray, 1150 East William street or telephone 2700 now phone—Apr 20-dt.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, with hot and cold water in room and all other modern conveniences. Call at 215 North Main—28-dt.

FOR RENT—Two beautiful lots with 8-room house on it. North Church street, fronting east, fine brick paved street; sewer and sidewalks; large shade trees in front. \$1800. One-third cash balance time. Brueck, 215 North Main—Apr 27-dt.

FOR RENT—The handsomest, newest and best house in west part of Decatur; modern throughout; hot water heating. The house was built by the late Frank Pitner and great pains were taken in selecting lumber and other materials. The house has everything in it that one heart could wish for. The lot is very high and beautiful; this is 50 feet frontage south of West Bond street, No. 1020. Possession given immediately. See Brueck, 215 North Main—May 11.

FOR RENT—The best furnished rooms in the city with board. Large spacious grounds. Plenty of board; three minutes' walk of postoffice. Table board a specialty. Everything first class. 403 North Franklin street—19-dt.

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FOR RENT—Five upstairs rooms, nicely finished; gas for fuel; water and closer on the same floor; rent reasonable. Enquire of John H. Ray, 1150 East William street or telephone 2700 now phone—Apr 20-dt.

FOR RENT—Two weeks old Short Horn bull calf. Call and see it at the short horn bull parkway, owner got it for a cow and will make you a present of it for \$100. Title perfect; possession immediately. Brueck, 215 North Main—Mar 30.

FOR SALE—320 acres of land one mile east of Morrisonville. This is a fine farm with two houses, barns, cattle sheds, two acres of orchard, price \$65 per acre. 100-acre farm with good improvements; \$65 per acre. 80-acre black land west of Stonington, good improvements. 150-acre farm 6 miles south of Morrisonville; black prairie land, fenced in 40-acre fields; 7-room house with good cellar, large barn, granary, tool shed, wind pump; price \$80 per acre. Buyers looking for a small farm should make a note of this place, as it will probably never be shown but once, and the man who buys it will get a snap. T. J. Raney, 12 and 13 Syndicate block—28-dt.

FOR SALE—We have some choice 4 to 6 room houses for \$500, \$500 and \$400 in north and east part of town. These are bargains. Pay you to look them up. T. J. Raney, 12 and 13 Syndicate block—28-dt.

FOR SALE—A woman cook at Laredo hotel near central depot. Steady place for right party. Call at once—24-dt.

FOR SALE—An experienced girl for general housework. 447 East Eldorado street. Mrs. J. Sears—26-dt.

FOR SALE—A young lady for steady employment. Salary \$40 per month. Address C. A. B. care of Herald—25-dt.

FOR SALE—Housekeeper for man and child on a place 14 miles from Waukegan. Address M. T. G. Herald since—25-dt.

FOR SALE—We have some choice 4 to 6 room houses for \$500, \$500 and \$400 in north and east part of town. These are bargains. Pay you to look them up. T. J. Raney, 12 and 13 Syndicate block—28-dt.

FOR SALE—Some very fine 4 and 5 room houses, \$900 to \$1200, in west part of town. Pay to see these before buying. T. J. Raney & Co., 12 and 13 Syndicate block—28-dt.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My house, 3 rooms, cellar, and cistern. All in first class order. 1418 North Calhoun street—27-dt.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Complete farm establishment in Whitehall Grove, Macon county, Illinois. Only one in city of 4000 people. Farms, shipping facilities. Hot water heated, 6 glass greenhouses; fine dwelling house adjoining; everything in first class shape, running in full bloom, now possession any time. Would sell or trade for Decatur real estate. No encumbrances. For further information call Bruce, 215 North Main—June 21.

WANTED—Carriage painting and trimming; all kinds of vehicles put in first class shape. Fine work a specialty; latest in colors and styles. I can please you. J. L. English, 122 North Church st.—Sep. 22-dt.

WANTED—Phaeton in good condition. Address with description. L. E. P. care of Herald—27-dt.

WANTED—To buy good second-hand heating stoves, gasoline stoves, refractories and household goods. Decatur Auction and Furniture Co., 737 North Water. Old phone 2203—murd—Apr. 28-dt.

WANTED—Carriage painting and trimming; all kinds of vehicles put in first class shape. Fine work a specialty; latest in colors and styles. I can please you. J. L. English, 122 North Church st.—Sep. 22-dt.

WANTED—All to know that your credit is good at the People's Outfitting Co. for furniture, stoves, and carpets. Furnish your house complete. E. Main St., one block east Millikin bank—Nov. 16-dt.

WANTED—Everybody to call at the cottage gallery, 983 N. Water, for first class photos at extremely low prices. 50¢ per dozen. With each dozen of photos, one photo button free. Call and investigate—Oct. 14-dt.

WANTED—You to call at the Farmers' restaurant and get a big meal for 15¢. Two electric fans, S. T. Myers, 451 N. Water street—24-dt.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Apply to Recruiting Officer, 100 East Side Square, Springfield, Ill.—Apr. 12-dt.

WANTED—Young people to know that Brown's Business College will conduct a summer class in shorthand and typewriting, beginning Monday, July 1—20-dt.

WANTED—A place to work on farm; and kind of farm work will be acceptable. Address J. A. W., care of Herald—27-dt.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Apply to Recruiting Officer, 100 East Side Square, Springfield, Ill.—Apr. 12-dt.

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# JULY MAGAZINES--BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

There are three big modern printing telegraph systems each with its special field of usefulness. The saving that they are destined to effect in telegraph wires is enormous. They do more than double, and in some cases more than treble, as much work as the quadruplex over the same wire. In other words, they make one wire do as much as two or three are now doing. They will therefore save \$80,000 or \$70,000 on a single circuit between New York and Chicago, and similarly, in proportion to the distance, between other large centers of population. Whether they will save much labor seems to be doubtful, but the work required will be much less skillful and not nearly so exhausting. They are all excessively complicated, and they cost several thousand dollars per set to construct. Hence they are only available for service between large cities where there is a sufficient volume of telegraphic business to make it worth while to construct them.—Donald Murray, in *Everybody's Magazine*.

Evidently the world is not "too much with" the dwellers in the Mojave Desert, California. The miners there are as thirsty for news of the doings of civilization as the arid sands about them for the rains of the coast beyond the imprisoning hills. A gentleman who has just returned from that region, writes The Literary Digest as follows:

"At the mine we found the men a little short of literature, and each one of our party agreed to send them a periodical, suggesting some of the current magazines. Their first choice out of the whole bunch was *The Literary Digest*. This speaks well for the class of men we have got at these mines. They like to keep in touch with the current events of the day, and think they can do it better through this periodical than any other."

While it may not "speak as well for the class of men," another report coming from Canada which relates to the popularity of *The Literary Digest* among prisoners of the Kingston, Ontario, penitentiary, certainly speaks well of the character of their reading, and the prospect of their becoming good and useful citizens when they emerge into the outer world. The warden recently told a visitor from the United States, a well known writer who is especially interested in the advancement of society, that *The Literary Digest* was more eagerly sought by the convicts than any other periodical, so much so, that six copies were taken each week to supply the demand. The editor of *The Star of Hope*, the admirably conducted paper which is published by convicts in the New York State prisons, has given similar testimony as to appreciation of *The Literary Digest* by "hut in folks."

When "The Lady or the Tiger" was in the height of its great vogue, the late Frank R. Stockton was besieged with inquiries as to what he thought should be the reply to the query which brought the novel to such an interesting but unsatisfying end. Every mail was loaded down with letters asking the question: he had the questions fired at him by the dozen in the clubs and hotel corridors; even his intimate friends wanted to know. But he refused to commit himself, steadfastly maintaining that he, himself, could not answer the question. A literary woman whom he numbered among his warm friends had him to dinner one evening with a lot of other celebrities, and undertook then and there to get the reply from him by a unique device. She had the ices molded in two patterns—a lady and a tiger. The waitress had her orders to serve Mr. Stockton first. As she stood by his side and lowered the tray containing ices of both patterns, the hostess asked: "What will you have as

an ice, Mr. Stockton—a lady or a tiger?" Stockton hesitated not a second, but promptly replied, "Both, if you please!"

The Funk & Wagnalls company have published on June 15th an important work, "Jesus the Jew, and Other Addresses," by Dr. H. Weinstock of Sacramento, Cal., presenting a thorough discussion of the relations of the Jews to the Gentile world. The learned author, while writing from the standpoint of the Jew, advocates the newer and more liberal views that are coming to the front, by reason of which the "middle wall of partition" that has hitherto kept the Jew isolated from the rest of mankind is swiftly crumbling to pieces. Dr. Weinstock prophesies that even Russia will soon cease from its anti-Semitic intolerance. In view of the more recent interest in the Zionist movement (which by the way Dr. Weinstock does not favor) and the interest aroused by the issuing of the great Jewish Encyclopedia, and other similar works that apprise us of the activity and historical importance of the Jewish race, this discussion by Dr. Weinstock will be awaited with special interest.

Dr. James Robb Church, the distinguished surgeon of the Rough Riders, now assistant surgeon in the United States army, went to Martinique in the relief steamer Dixie. Dr. Church has unusual powers of observation and description, and he has used them to the best advantage in an article to appear in the July Scribner, giving his vivid, personal impressions of the greatest disaster of modern times. Dr. Church summarizes in this brief article the salient features of the appalling devastation, and adds many personal touches.

Monocles are plentiful in Capetown, but in Johannesburg and Pretoria they are conspicuous only by their absence. "K" does not like them. Captain —, of a famous cavalry regiment, out of all the swell officers, alone refused to give up his monocle for anybody. It was the current report in the regiment that he wore it in bed and also when he took his bath.

One day Lord Kitchener met the single pane officer outside the Transvaal hotel in Pretoria. "One minute, captain," said the commander, "may I ask if it is absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?"

"Yes, certainly, Lord Kitchener—er—er—I could not see without it."

"I am sorry to hear that, captain —, as I intended to give you a staff appointment, but I must have men around me who can see well. Kindly report yourself for duty to the officer commanding the lines of communication."

The discomfited cavalry officer obeyed the instructions. Three months afterwards he was taken prisoner by the Boers, who stripped him of his clothing, and sent him back to camp, still attired in his eyeglass, but in nothing else. Such is fate!—Pearson's Magazine for July.

The strong protest against the publication by congress of the "Jefferson Bible," so called, gives interest to Jefferson's religious views. In Foley's "Jeffersonian Encyclopedia," all the written utterances of Jefferson that are of any significance are given in classified form and arranged under each topic in chronological order, so that the development of his views on any subject is easily seen. It should be noted that Jefferson contributed \$50 at one time to the Bible society for

the circulation of the scriptures, and had this to say of the value of the gospels:

"There never was a more pure and sublime system of morality delivered to man than is to be found in the four evangelists." (1814).

Contrary to the general belief, Jefferson was more of a Christian in the accepted sense, early in life, than later. About 1776 he at least aligned himself with the Protestants, saying, "If we are Protestants, we reject all tradition and rely on the scripture alone." In 1818, he wrote to Ezra Stiles, "I am of a sect by myself, and as far as I know."

In his "Notes on Religion" (about 1776), there is an implicit affirmation that Jefferson believed broadly in salvation through religious faith. This is assumed as being as much of a fact as riches through labor and healing through medicine, from which secular things, however, Jefferson distinguishes it by the necessity of freedom in use and administration. "I may grow rich by art I am compelled to follow; I may recover health by medicines I am compelled to take against my own judgment; but I can not be saved by a worship I disbelieve and abhor." Again he says: "God himself will not save men against their own wills." Further on in the same document he states the same principle affirmatively: "The life and essence of religion consists in the internal persuasion or belief of the mind."

In late life, Jefferson seems to have attached less importance to faith and belief. Works became his test of a man's righteousness. To Miles King in 1814 he wrote: "I must ever believe that religion substantially good which produces an honest life." Two years later he wrote to Mrs. Harrison Smith: "It is in our lives, and not from our words, that our religion must be born."

His last recorded utterance upon the subject of religion is in a letter to Mrs. Woodward, 1824. It smacks of the practical statesman rather than of the ethical philosopher. He says: "I consider religion a supplement to law in the government of men."

Eight miles from Covington on the Lexington turnpike in Boone county, Kentucky, is the village of Florence, the original "Stringtown-on-the-Pike." A quainter spot the art of any one of the old Dutch masters could not have created. It is practically a town of one street and is strung out in an irregular, rambling way, for more than half a mile along the white pike that stretches away in either direction as straight as the string of a bow. The houses belong to that style of architecture which was old when our fathers were young, and the ancient trees that adorn the spacious gardens, tend to accentuate the impression of age that everywhere pervades the region.

One's first impression of the village is like the old Stoichman's pupil, that it "has with celerity backward progressed," but that is incorrect. It has progressed in no direction. It has simply slept, and to all intents and purposes it is the same dull village as of long ago, and inhabited by the same sort of people, who, so far as appearance and characteristics are concerned, are the living prototypes of the "village circle" that met at the grocery forty years ago.

The passing years have also failed to modify the type or decrease in any way the members of the tribe of the astute "George Washington," for, if one may judge from resemblances, numbers of his lineal descendants may be seen any day basking in the sun-shine in the almost deserted streets, or obediently plodding along at the side of some old dray who might readily pass muster as the son of Cupe and Dinh.—Landon Knight in *The Pilgrim* for July.

"You read about that fellow down in hell looking up and asking for water," says Chief Officer Scott, telling of the loss of the *Roraima* at Martinique, in Leslie's Monthly for July. "Well, that is about as near as I can come to describing it, but everything that happened sticks in my mind like a nightmare. I can see now one of the passengers, a man, lying on the floor's deck, hideously scarred, crying for water. When we gave it to him he could not drink it. He would not pass down his throat. He was crawling around on deck on his hands and knees calling for water, and at last we were afraid he would fall overboard, so with the assistance of another man, I got his water can and at once began to crawl after him for water like a dog. The man's tongue was literally burned from his shoulders to his finger ends. As he lay there moaning aloud in mortal agony one of the sailors happened to put a bucket of salt water near him. The man plunged his right arm into it to relieve the scalding pain. At once his skin broke straight round his shoulder and stripped off his arm till it hung like a lady's opera glove turned inside out from the tips of his fingers. But the worst burns were internal. The fire did not seem to penetrate clothing, but burned the exposed flesh mercilessly."

William H. Moody, secretary of the United States navy, contributes to the July "Success" an interesting article on "What a Young Man Should Read, Today." Mr. Moody believes heartily in every man's accumulating a library of the best books. He strongly advises the perusal of a good newspaper every day, in the following words:

"Every man should read one good newspaper each day. I do not mean, of course, that he should read everything in it; but he should go over the entire contents, carefully making his selections and reading attentively the articles which give promise of being helpful or instructive. The weekly, and, more particularly, the monthly reviews are also of great value, from the fact that they familiarize their readers with current history—which, after all, is the most important history—while at the same time possessing some advantages over the daily newspapers, because the editors are not compelled to accept first reports, and also have opportunity to correct any inaccuracies which may creep into hurriedly prepared discussions of subjects. Nevertheless, these reviews must ever but supplement the daily newspapers, for we are not content, in this age, to wait until the end of the month for our news."

Tis strange how fashion makes us change the objects we admire:

We used to sing the tireless steed, but now the steedless tire.

So Otto bought an auto, so as not to be antique,

But the thing was automatic,

As well as automatic,

And the auto wouldn't auto as it ought to, so to speak.

He thought to get an operator for the work.

And first he tried a circus man and then he tried a Turk.

For he knew the circus man drove fifty horses with success.

And if a man be shifty

Enough to manage fifty,

It's palpable enough he ought to manage one horse less.

As for the Turk, 'tis plain, deny it if you can,

He ought to run an auto, since a Turk's an Ottoman.

'Twas all no use, so Otto moved to Alabama purely,

That he might say: "I'm Otto

From Mobile, and my motto,

'A Mobile Otto ought to run an automobile surely.'

Then Otto sought to auto on the auto as he ought to.

But the auto sought to auto as Otto never thought to.

So Otto he got hot, O, very hot! as he ought not to.

And Otto said, "This auto ought to auto and it's got to."

And Otto fought the auto, and the auto it fought Otto,

Till the auto also got too hot to auto as it ought to.

And then, Great Scott! the auto shot to heaven—so did Otto.

Where Otto's auto autos now as Otto's auto ought to.

—Smart Set.

Two of the proposed ten volumes of Caspar Whitney's American Sportsman's Library have thus far appeared, the first being "The Deer's Family," by Theodore Roosevelt and others, and the second "Upland Game Birds," by Edwin Sandys. Mr. Sandys is a sportsman and a naturalist who has shot and studied game birds all over America. Probably no living man could write more authoritatively or more entertainingly than he has done on the quail, grouse, prairie chicken, turkey, woodcock, plover and ptarmigan. There are also a few good chapters on birds of the Pacific coast by S. S. Van Dyke.

Mr. Sandys' grammar needs mending occasionally, and whenever he sees an infinitive he splits it, being a dead sure shot in this regard. There are some inaccuracies in the use of words, as when he tells us that the diet of the quail is insectivorous, meaning that the quail is insectivorous and that its diet is one of insects. These are minor matters, however, in a sportsman's book.

The important point is that Mr. Sandys is brim full of his subject, that he speaks out of a large and instructive experience, and that he has a delightful knack of putting both his data and his anecdotes into an interesting form. He has a keen sense of humor and a happy knack of infusing fun into his pages. He is a good hand at telling a story, and he frequently puts whole chapters into story form. Whether he be whistling for quail or making his readers hear the boom of the wild turkey or covering under an arctic storm and gusts into his narrative.

The Century for July is a "Summer Fiction Number." A posthumous story by Paul Leicester Ford, "Wanted: A Chaperon," relates the adventures of a young woman from the country visiting in New York, who, accidentally, is left at the doorstep of the wrong house on a stormy winter night. Other contributions of fiction to this number will be "Ting-a-Ling," the story of a car horse by David Gray; "The Passing of Cock-eye Blacklock," a story of the frontier west by Frank Norris; "A Mountain Matchmaker," a story by Will N. Harben; "A Dilemma," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, one of his "Little Stories" with a problem in it; a piece of rollicking humor by Harry Stillwell Edwards, entitled "The Little Unpleasantness at New Hope," and other stories, besides the fourth part of Mary Adams' "Confessions of a Wife," in which the interest deepens with the estrangement of husband and wife.

## HORSE WAS NOT STOLEN.

### Little Freddie Borrowed It to Make Trip to Macon.

Fred White is a little colored boy who drives the grocery wagon for the Decatur Grocery Company on West Main street. His actions sometimes are comical and the majority of the time his employer and friends are in the dark as to the next feat which he will perform.

On Tuesday the O. E. S. held an excursion to Macon. The little fellow had heard about the good time and all the good things which there would be to eat and about noon confided the secret to a number of his companions. At noon the trip was commenced unknown to any one. The mysterious disappearance of the wagon and the driver from the grocery store was inexplicable.

On the way out the horse took sick when about two miles this side of Macon. The little fellows in the party knew nothing about attending to the needs of the horse and the whip was used until a kind farmer along the road volunteered and informed the boys the horse was sick and needed shelter which he gave. The companions of White walked back to the city, but the little fellow remained true to the horse and the day after pulled into the city informing his employer of the mishap. Freddie played penitent and he still drives the grocery wagon.

### MORE INTER-URBAN TALK.

#### Promoters Still Declare That Many Lines Will Be Constructed.

There is much inquiry about the status of the interurban railroad matter and a good many persons have imbibed the idea that the central Illinois interurban system of which Springfield was to have been the center, has been abandoned. C. J. Giblin of Springfield is in receipt of a letter from Horace Andrews, the attorney for the company which is distinctly encouraging to the friends of the interurban system. In his letter Mr. Andrews says:

"I received your letter relative to the central Illinois interurban proposition and note what you say as to the Peoria and Peoria line. I had expected that long before this matter would be moving forward there, but in such large affairs the financial end of it is necessarily considered with some care. In the present state of negotiations with reference to the lines proposed to be built, I have reason to believe that the delay will not continue for a very long time. It has never been the intention to drop the idea of putting this road through or to release or give up any of the rights obtained, and with the present status of railway securities generally, the lines from Springfield to Bloomington will, I believe, be constructed at an early day and in the very best possible manner."

Subscribe for the Herald.

## IOC

For pure white enamelled Curtain Poles and fixtures worth 25c.

**Chas. T. Johnston**

## IOC

For all styles of Modèle's Glove Fitting Paper Patterns.

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## Cool Things for Hot Days

Largest stock in the city and at just a little lower prices  
Shirt Waists, Negligee Shirts, Unlined Coat and Pants, Serge Coats and Vests, Flannele Pants, White Vests, Light Weight Underwear and Hosiery, Straw Hats all Shapes, Neck-wear the latest styles.

Come and See Us.

## RACE CLOTHING MFG. CO.

135 North Water Street.

### COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS.

At \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00 each.

### WRAPPERS.

One lot light colors of percale Wrappers with deep flounces at 80c each.

98c for very best dark percale Wrappers, worth \$1.25.

Dressing Saucers in good variety of styles at 50c, 75c, and 98c each.

### LACE CURTAINS.

We find we have too many Lace Curtains, so we are cutting the price down to move them out:

Regular \$1.50 Curtains cut to 98c pair.

### SILK WAISTS.

White Wash Silk Waists, so cool and nice for summer wear, at \$2.50 this week: regular \$3.50 Waists.

### CORDED TAFFETA WAISTS.

One lot beautifully made Waists, regular \$3.50 values, this week at \$2.50.

### BOYS' WAISTS.

We will put on sale all of our boys' Waists.

48c for choice of one lot of percale Waists.

75c for choice of one line of fine percale and madras Waists, always sold at \$1.00.

### MILLINERY.

A great wind up sale of all our millinery this week.

### DRESS SKIRTS.

\$2.50 for choice of one lot ladies' all wool Venetian cloth (brown mixed color) Skirts, regular \$4.00 values.